

VIRGINIA



GAZETTE.

WITH THE FRESHEST ADVICES,

BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE

LIBERAS ESSE DEBEKE.----Suet. in TIB. S. 28.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON

And WILLIAM HUNTER.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at Twelve Shillings and Sixpence a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted for Three Shillings the first Week, and Two Shillings each Week after.-----PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the NEATEST Manner, with Care and Expedition.

LETTERS written by the late Right Hon. PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, Earl of Chesterfield, to his Son Philip Stanhope, Esq; late Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Dresden.

LETTER XXVI.

ISLEWORTH, September 15, 1739.

HISTORY must be accompanied with chronology, as well as geography, or else one has but a very confused notion of it; for it is not sufficient to know what things have been done, which history teaches us; and where they have been done, which we learn by geography; but one must know when they have been done, and that is the particular business of chronology. I will therefore give you a general notion of it.

Chronology (in French *la Chronologie*) fixes the dates of facts; that is, it informs us when such and such things were done; reckoning from certain periods of time, which are called æras, or epochs: For example, in Europe, the two principal æras or epochs, by which we reckon, are, from the creation of the world to the birth of Christ, which was four thousand years; and from the birth of Christ to this time, which is one thousand seven hundred and thirty nine years: So that, when one speaks of a thing that was done before the birth of Christ, one says, it was done in such a year of the world; as, for instance, Rome was founded in the three thousand two hundred and twenty fifth year of the world; which was about seven hundred and fifty years before the birth of Christ. And one says, that Charlemain was made the first Emperor of Germany in the year eight hundred; that is to say, eight hundred years after the birth of Christ. So that you see, the two great periods, æras, or epochs, from whence we date every thing, are, the creation of the world, and the birth of Jesus Christ.

There is another term in chronology, called centuries, which is only used in reckoning after the birth of Christ. A century means one hundred years; consequently, there have been seventeen centuries since the birth of Christ, and we are now in the eighteenth century. When any body says, then, for example, that such a thing was done in the tenth century, they mean, after the year nine hundred, and before the year one thousand, after the birth of Christ. When any body makes a mistake in chronology, and says, that a thing was done some years sooner, or some years later, than it really was, that error is called an anachronism. Chronology requires memory and attention; both which you can have if you please: And I shall try them both, by asking you questions about this letter, the next time I see you.

LETTER XXVII.

ISLEWORTH, September 17, 1739.

IN my two last letters I explained to you the meaning and use of history, geography, and chronology, and showed you the connection they had with one another; that is, how they were joined together, and depended each upon the other. We will now consider history more particularly by itself.

The most ancient histories of all, are so mixed with fables, that is, with falsehoods and invention, that little credit is to be given to them. All the Heathen Gods and Goddesses, that you read of in the poets, were only men and women; but, as they had either found out some useful invention, or had done a great deal of good in the countries where they lived, the people, who had a great veneration for them, made them Gods and Goddesses when they died, addressed their prayers, and raised altars to them. Thus Bacchus, the God of Wine, was only the first man who invented the making of wine; which pleased the people so much, that they made a God of him: And may be they were drunk when they made him so. So Ceres, the Goddess of Plenty, who is always represented, in pictures, with wheat-sheaves about her head, was only some good woman, who invented ploughing, and sowing, and raising corn: And the people, who owed their bread to her, deified her; that is, made a Goddess of her. The case is the same of all the other Pagan Gods and Goddesses, which you read of in prophane and fabulous history.

The authentic, that is, the true ancient history, is divided into five remarkable periods, or æras, of the five great empires of the world. The first empire of the world was the Assyrian, which was destroyed by the Medes. The empire of the Medes was overturned by the Persians; and the empire of the Persians was demolished by the Macedonians, under Alexander the Great. The empire of Alexander the Great lasted no longer than his life; for at his death, his Generals divided the world among them, and went to war with one another; till, at last, the Roman empire arose, swallowed them all up, and Rome became the mistress of the world. Remember, then, that the five great empires, that succeeded each other were these:

1. The Assyrian empire, first established.
2. The empire of the Medes.
3. The Persian empire.
4. The Macedonian empire.
5. The Roman empire.

If ever you find a word that you do not understand, either in my letters or any where else, I hope you remember to ask your mamma the meaning of it. Here are but three in this letter, which you are likely not to understand; these are,

Connection, which is a noun substantive, that signifies a joining, or tying together; it comes from the verb to connect, which signifies to join. For example, one says of any two people that are intimate friends, and much together, there is a great connection between them, or, they are mightily connected. One says to

also, of two things that have a resemblance, or a likeness to one another, there is a connection between them: As for example, there is a great connection between poetry and painting, because they express nature, and a strong and lively imagination is necessary for both.

Deify is a verb, which signifies to make a God; it comes from the Latin word *Deus*, God, and *Fio*, I become. The Roman Emperors were always deified after their death, though most of them were rather devils, when alive.

Authentic, means true; something that may be depended upon, as coming from good authority. For example, one says, such a history is authentic, such a piece of news is authentic; that is, one may depend upon the truth of it.

Mess. DIXON & HUNTER,
Pray insert the enclosed letter and verses, written by the famous PHILLIS WHEATLEY, the AFRICAN poetess, in your next gazette.

S I R,

I HAVE taken the freedom to address your Excellency in the enclosed poem, and entreat your acceptance, though I am not insensible of its inaccuracies. Your being appointed by the Grand Continental Congress to be Generalissimo of the armies of North America, together with the fame of your virtues, excite sensations not easy to suppress. Your generosity, therefore, I presume, will pardon the attempt. Wishing your Excellency all possible success in the great cause you are so generously engaged in, I am
Your Excellency's

Most obedient humble servant,
PROVIDENCE, Octo. 26, 1775. PHILLIS WHEATLEY.
His Excellency General WASHINGTON.

CELESTIAL choir! enthron'd in realms of light,
Columbia's scenes of glorious toils I write.
While freedom's cause her anxious breast alarms
She flashes dreadful in refulgent arms.
See mother earth her offspring's fate bemoan,
And nations gaze at scenes before unknown!
See the bright beams of heaven's revolving light
Involv'd in sorrows and the veil of night!
The goddess comes, she moves divinely fair,
Olive and laurel bind her golden hair:
Wherever shines this native of the skies
Unnumber'd charms and recent graces rise.
Mute! bow propitious, while my pen relates
How pour her armies through a thousand gates:
As when Eolus heaven's fair face deforms;
Enwrap'd in tempest, and a night of storms;
Astonish'd ocean feels the wild uproar,
The refulgent furies beat the founding shore;
Or thick as leaves in autumn's golden reign,
Such, and so many, moves the warrior train.
In bright array they seek the work of war,
Where high unfurl'd the ensign waves in air.
Shall I to Washington their praise recite?
Enough thou know'st them in the fields of fight.
Thee, first in place and honour,—we demand
The grace and glory of thy martial band.
Fam'd for thy valour, for thy virtues more,
Hear every tongue thy guardian aid implore!
One century scarce perform'd its destin'd round,
When Gallie powers Columbia's fury found;
And lo may you, whoever dares disgrace
The land of freedom's heaven-defended race!
Fix'd are the eyes of nations on the scales,
For in their hopes Columbia's arm prevails.
Anon Britannia droops the pensive head,
While round increase the rising hills of dead.
Ah! cruel blindness to Columbia's state!
Lament thy thirst of boundless power too late.
Proceed, great chief, with virtue on thy side,
Thy every action let the goddess guide.
A crown, a mansion, and a throne that shine,
With gold unfading, WASHINGTON! be thine.

LONDON, November 23.

HIS Majesty's ship the Renown, commanded by Francis Banks, Esq; on her passage to America, has taken ten fail of American ships that were going to the southward to catch whales; and understanding from the Americans that several ships of force were cruising on the coasts, under the orders of the Congress, has sent them home for fear of being retaken by the Americans.

A person just arrived from Cadiz brings an account that two vessels laden with ammunition, &c. going to America, were stopped there by request of the English Consul from proceeding any further.

A Dutch ship is among the number of those taken by the Renown, the being loaded with arms and ammunition, and bound to Philadelphia.

A few days ago was married, at York, Mr. Thomas, grenadier in the Yorkshire militia, six feet two inches high, to Miss Hannah Tonnick, of Clearlam, three feet two inches high, with a fortune of 5000l.

Dec. 19. A letter from Boston, dated October 26, says, "Captain Moore, in his Majesty's ship —, has been down to Calco Bay, and destroyed above one hundred fail of shipping, and near two hundred dwelling and warehouses. Three transports, bound to Boston, had been taken and carried in there by the provincials."

Extra of a letter from PORTSMOUTH, December 18.
"This day arrived here from Chatham, his Majesty's ship Bristol, under command of Sir Peter Parker, who is going out to America second in command. The Boxas frigate, commanded by Captain Thompson, has received her orders, and it is expected will sail to-morrow for Boston."

It is said, that on Thursday night, in debate, a noble Lord said, that he meant to produce an augmentation of the land forces to 70,000 men, and of the navy to the utmost possible extent, to subdue the rebellious Americans.

Extra of a letter from MADRID, October 9.

"According to our advices from the several ports of this kingdom, they continue to fit out men of war with all imaginable expedition; and it is said that his Majesty will have by January next a more powerful fleet of men of war of the line at sea than he had when at war with Great Britain."

HOUSE OF LORDS, December 19.

Yesterday, as soon as the order of the day for going into a Committee on the America prohibiting bill was read in the House of Lords, the Duke of Manchester rose and opposed it. His Grace observed, that whatever view Administration could have in deceiving the public might be matter of speculation, and was what he would not pretend precisely to determine; but by the account that appeared in Saturday's gazette, published immediately under direction of Administration, it appeared they were determined to bring the London Gazette on a level with the Brussels Gazette, published last war. It was nearly approaching to it already, but if they continued to improve in the art of misrepresentation and the suppression of facts as they had done in the last gazette, in relation to the state of our affairs in Canada, there was no doubt but the London Gazette would become as famed as the Brussels. By the account alluded to he remarked, that our affairs in Canada were misrepresented to be in a very flourishing condition; whereas the very contrary was well known to be true, for there were authentic accounts of a later date from that country, which say that St. John's was in the hands of the provincials, and that probably the next accounts would bring advices of the total destruction of General Carleton's army, and that we are not in possession of a foot of land in Canada. His Grace, as well on account of this news, as the general importance of the bill, moved that the commitment of the bill might be put off till after the Christmas recess.

He was seconded by the Marquis of Rockingham, who, besides the general reasons urged by the Duke of Manchester, said, that the merchants were alarmed, and that in such a case he thought it would be very proper to defer the farther consideration of the bill till after Christmas, as in such a state of uncertainty, but more particularly on account of the alarm the bill had created among the trading and commercial part of the nation, the consequences were, in many respects, much to be dreaded.

Lord Suffolk said that the King's Ministers were fully justified in causing the account relative to Canada to be inserted in the gazette; that it was the last authentic account received from that province. That the Ministry had received the account alluded to by the noble Duke, but they had no right to pay any attention to it, as it did not come through a channel on which they might depend; that it might be, for aught he could say to the contrary, very true; but whether it was or not, it could not effect the present bill; because if Canada was in the hands of the provincials, it should become Great Britain to act with greater firmness and vigour.

Lord Townshend said, that the present reason for deferring the commitment of the bill had no possible weight with him. If an account of our prevailing in this skirmish, or being defeated in that, was to sway and influence the British Councils, it was a state he never expected to see them reduced to; that if this principle, which Parliament meant to avoid to pursue, was a good one and practicable, nothing ought to divert them from it; for he hoped they had the power to enforce what they certainly had a right to claim.

Lord Shelburne observed, that no man had a higher opinion of the military abilities of General Carleton than he had; but he could not say but that Gentleman, if the accounts from Canada could be depended on, had acted in a very unjustifiable, reprehensible manner in his civil capacity.

Lord Townshend rose to explain, and passed the highest encomiums on General Carleton. He said there was not a braver nor more capable officer in the service. That what he had said relative to his not having a sufficient force to oppose the rebels, was not so much in point of numbers as discipline. He had, it is true, a good number of troops under his command, but they were mostly composed of militia, not used to service; the whole regular force together not exceeding two regiments, amounting to 700 men.

Lord Shelburne again repeated his entire approbation of General Carleton as an officer, but he said he had done many things for which he believed he or his principal would be made answerable. That he should not now trouble their Lordships on that head, but he hoped that the day was not very far distant, when the matter would be fully cleared up. As to the want of force, or want of discipline, the General could not help that, it behoved those only who neglected that service to answer for his want of success.

The question was at length put on the Duke of Manchester's motion for postponing the bill till after the recess; passed in the negative without a division.

The Lord Chancellor moved for the order of the day, but before the Chairman had time to take the chair, the Duke of Manchester acquainted the House, that he had a petition from the merchants of Bristol against the bill. His Grace observed, that he did not know whether it was consonant to the orders of the House. He read the heads of the petition in his place, which describes the ruinous consequences of the bill, as respecting the merchants of that town concerned in the American trade.

Lord Sandwich spoke to the matter of order; said no motion could be received while the order of the day was before the House; that, besides, he believed there was no occasion for particularly attending to the contents of the petition, as he meant to offer a clause which he believed would in a great measure remedy the grievance stated in the petition.

The House then went into a Committee of the whole House on the bill, Lord Scarisdale in the chair, when several amendments were made, and clauses offered.

Lord Sandwich offered a clause to protect all vessels and their cargoes, if two thirds of which should appear to belong to British subjects.

Lord Dartmouth offered an amendment to the preamble and the concluding clause, to ascertain and shew that the power of pardoning vested in his Majesty by the bill was inherent in him, and only given here to answer a particular purpose.

Lord Sandwich offered another clause in favour of the West India islands.

The bill being gone through, Lord Scarfale left the chair, and a motion was made that the clauses and amendments be reported this day, which was agreed to.

A protest was yesterday entered against the proceedings of Friday last, upon the second reading of the American bill, and signed by the following Lords, viz. Abergavenny, Richmond, Rockingham, Ponsonby, Manchester, Fitzwilliam, Abingdon, Chedworth.

On the 6th instant several of the transports, with provisions on board for America, and upwards of twenty other ships with provisions for the West Indies, sailed from Corke.

Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall, Dec. 16, 1775. By the last advices from Quebec, of the 16th of October, it appears, that General Carleton, who was then at Montreal, had formed a considerable corps of Canadians and English; that he, and Lieut. Col. Maclean, who commanded another corps on Sorel river, were preparing to proceed, by separate routes, to the relief of St. John's, which had been for some time invested by the rebels, without their being able to make any impression upon it; and that there was the greatest probability, that the country would be soon cleared of those invaders, whose force was considerably diminished by sickness and desertion, and in great want of necessary supplies.

The Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, acquaints the Secretary of State, in a letter dated the 22d of October, on board the ship William off Norfolk, that on the 15th his Lordship landed with a party of between 70 and 80 men in the neighbourhood of the town of Norfolk, and destroyed 17 pieces of ordnance, and brought off two more, which had been carried away from that town by the rebels, and concealed in the country; that on the 17th he had landed again at about 8 miles from the town, and marched between 2 and 3 miles into the country, where about 200 shirtmen were collected to oppose him, but who fled into the woods upon the appearance of the party, leaving behind them some small arms and ammunition, which his Lordship carried off; that on the 19th he had again landed, and destroyed 10 guns, and brought off 6, at the distance of 2 miles from the coast; and on the 20th brought off 6 more; and on the 21st, the day before his Lordship's letter is dated, he had landed again, and brought off 10 guns, and 2 colons, and about 60 small arms, and a great quantity of ball of different sizes: And his Lordship imagines there are not any military stores remaining in the possession of the rebels in that part of the province. In these several landings his Lordship made 7 prisoners, among whom is one Robinson, a deputy to the Provincial Convention, and one Matthews, a Captain of the minute-men.

War Office, Dec. 16. It is his Majesty's pleasure, that, from the date hereof, and during the continuance of the rebellion now subsisting in North America, every person, who shall enlist as a soldier in any of his Majesty's marching regiments of foot, shall be entitled to his discharge at the end of three years, or at the end of the said rebellion, at the option of his Majesty.

Last Saturday's gazette contains the following addresses on the proceedings in America, viz. of the Sheriff, Gentlemen, Clergy, and freeholders of the county of Hereford; of the freeholders, justices, &c. of the county of Sutherland; of the county of Banff; of the county of Elgin; of the city of Elgin; of the burgh of Laner; of the county of Kincardine; of the Ministers and Presbytery of Irvine; of the county of Orkney; of the burgh of Rutherglin; of the counties of Ross and Cromartie; of the burgh of Inverary; of the magistrates and town council of Jedburgh; of the royal burgh of Cupar, in Fife; and of the royal burgh of Selkirk.

Extract of a letter from CORKE, dated December 4. "Yesterday the ship Waters, Captain Jackson, laden with 1900 barrels of pork, 800 firkins of butter, and several parcels of tongues, potatoes, &c. for the troops at Boston, put back leaky to this port, after beating the sea 58 days. The cargo we hear must be discharged, in order to have the ship repaired. This is the second accident which has happened lately to ships with provisions for Boston from this place; a vessel having put into Lisbon in distress the latter end of October, laden with 1700 barrels of pork, 500 firkins of butter, 100 casks of oatmeal, quantity of oats, and sundry parcels of potatoes, tongues, onions, &c."

Dec. 29. General Burgoyne is arrived from Boston. An express brought the news to Lord George Germaine about twelve o'clock yesterday morning.

The provincial cruisers have taken a transport which had ordnance stores on board for the use of the King's troops at Boston; amongst other articles are 500 barrels of powder.

It was debated in Council to send ships to the relief of Quebec, but was given up as impracticable at this season: So that the first news likely to come from that quarter will be that all Canada is in the hands of the United Colonies.

The Privy Council, which was to have been held on Wednesday evening at Lord George Germaine's office on American affairs, was held at the Earl of Suffolk's office in Cleveland Row, and did not break up till one o'clock in the morning; all the Ministers of State were present.

General Boscawen, lately arrived from America, is nephew to the late General Boscawen, who died about four months since, and came to England in order to take possession of the estate and effects left him at the demise of his late uncle.

It is an absolute fact, says a correspondent of an evening paper, however secret the junta keep from the public the many feats of the Americans, that the latter were in actual possession of Quebec and Montreal when the last vessel sailed from Canada. This intelligence Administration received on Saturday, and on which account a cabinet council was the same day held at Lord George Germaine's office. The vessel left Canada the 2d of November.

Yesterday one of the transport ships lying off the tower, after having taken on board clothing and arms for 3000 men, fell down the river to Gravesend, and was to sail the first fair wind for Ireland, to take on board a regiment of soldiers waiting at Corke to embark with all expedition for America.

Yesterday morning advice was received at Dover, with an account of the Queen of Naples, Powell, from Boston, being safe arrived there. She has been only 21 days on her passage, and it is said has brought over several officers and passengers from Boston. Many other ships that have discharged their cargoes there are hourly expected home.

They write from Cadiz, that a squadron of men of war which had sailed from that port with an intent to bombard the port of Santa Cruz, on the coast of Barbary, belonging to the Emperor of Morocco, had met with a storm, wherein two of the largest ships were lost and their crews perished.

We hear it is in contemplation to double man all the ships of war which shall hereafter sail for America; the extra hands to serve as marines during the voyage, and on their arrival to be incorporated with the troops already there.

No less than sixteen rendezvous are opened in the several parts of London, for the entering of seamen in the service of the navy.

Wednesday night arrived from Quebec, by way of Falmouth, Col. Guy Johnson, Superintendent of Indian affairs, and yesterday morning waited on Lord George Germaine; also arrived Dan. Claus, Esq; with his Lady and family, from the same place.

It is reported, that a certain patriotic society intend to withdraw entirely from all parliamentary attendance, and to give the public, in a spirited declaration, their reasons for their secession.

A great number of cutters and schooners are building at Cole-Strand, Folkestone, Yarmouth, and Dartmouth, from 30 to 70 tons burthen, for the use of Government.

It is reported, from the disposition, or rather indisposition of a certain German potentate, our Ministry may expect to be precipitated into fresh embarrassments, as a new hunt will in consequence be up, which will oblige them to call their dogs off from a false scent.

When all the intended reinforcements arrive in America, the provincial camp will not be attacked. The plan laid down is said to be this: To destroy every town on the sea coast, to draw their army from one place to another, and harrafs and starve them if possible; but to be very careful about coming to a general engagement: But if by any means, the provincial army can be divided, then the regulars are to attack them.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER. THE gazette has lately given us a short abstract from the letters of the Governor of Canada, informing the public, "that ONE Arnold was arrived at Point Levi, opposite to Quebec, with a body of provincials."

Notwithstanding the contemptuous manner in which the Governor affects to mention Colonel Arnold, I will venture to affirm, from my personal knowledge, both of the Governor and Colonel, that this ONE Arnold is at least worth TEN Carletons; and this opinion, I am persuaded, both the past and future events will fully justify. I am, ONE who glories in the name of

AMERICAN.

Messrs. DIXON & HUNTER.

GENTLEMEN,

FOR any man, or body of men, to fling out GENERAL reflections in common news-papers, with an intention to degrade the characters of Gentlemen acting in public stations, is as unmanly as it is disingenuous. True genuine honour revolts against such conduct; it abhors GENERAL accusations which do not discriminate the persons accused, or point out the crimes for which they are to answer. Such accusations are scarcely to be met with in history of the most barbarous nations; they expose the innocent to the malevolence of the ill-natured, crafty, and designing, and are repugnant to the great duties of moral obligation.

I was led, Mr. printers, into this train of thinking upon reading two addresses from some officers to Col. Henry, published in Purdie's paper, containing many severe and GENERAL censures, without distinguishing the persons for whom they were intended. As Col. Henry, in his answer to the first address, has not attempted to remove these censures, but seems to admit them to be just, I have taken the liberty to lay before the public a fair and candid detail of facts, relative to Col. Henry's appointment as an officer to command in our military establishment, and leave it to the public to determine whether these censures are just or not.

I have no inclination to enter into a literary controversy; I am willing to give honour to whom honour is due, but I disdain to become the sycophantic flatterer, or to heap commendations upon any man when I am convinced he does not deserve them, especially when such commendations may be disadvantageous to the true interest of my country.

The Convention, which met at Richmond in July last, passed an ordinance for raising and embodying a sufficient force for the defence and protection of this colony. By this ordinance two regiments of regular forces were to be raised, each regiment to be commanded by a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and a Major, who were to be appointed by the General Convention: The other officers were to be appointed by the committees of the several districts into which the ordinance divided the colony. Besides these two regiments of regular forces, minute battalions, consisting of 500 men each, were to be raised in the several districts, to be commanded by proper officers appointed by the district committees; the militia of the several counties were to be new regulated, under officers to be appointed by the committees of the counties.

Agreeable to the direction of the ordinance, the Convention proceeded to the appointment of field-officers to command the two regiments, and determined the choice should be made by ballot. Mr. Patrick Henry, Mr. Hugh Mercer, Mr. Thomas Nelson, and Mr. William Woodford, were severally recommended to be Colonel of the first regiment. It was objected to Mr. Henry, that his studies had been directed to civil, and not to military pursuits; that he was totally unacquainted with the art of war, and had no knowledge of military discipline; and that such a person was very unfit to be at the head of troops who were likely to be engaged against a well disciplined army, commanded by experienced and able Generals. These objections were answered by one Gentleman, who said, that Mr. Henry solicited the appointment, which he supposed Mr. Henry would not have done if he did not think himself qualified to command. Mr. Mercer was objected to for being a North Briton. In answer to this objection, it was admitted that Mr. Mercer was born in Scotland, but that he came to America in his early years, and had constantly resided in it from his first coming over; that his family, and all his other connections, were in this colony; that he had uniformly distinguished himself a warm and firm friend to the rights of America; and, what was of principal consideration, that he possessed great military, as well as literary abilities. Mr. Nelson acknowledged Mr. Mercer's military abilities, declared he would not oppose his appointment, and hoped that he himself should not be voted for. Mr. Woodford, who was not at that time of the Convention, spoke very largely without doors in favour of Mr. Mercer, declared he was willing to serve under him, as he knew him to be a fine officer.

Upon examining the votes in the ballot box, the numbers appeared as follows: For Hugh Mercer, Esq; 41; for Patrick Henry, Esq; 40; for Thomas Nelson, Esq; 8; and for William Woodford, Esq; 1. But as the number of votes upon the ballot for Mr. Mercer were not a majority of the whole House, the question, according to a rule established by the Convention, was then put, whether Mr. Mercer or Mr. Henry, upon whom the greatest numbers fell, should be appointed to command the said regiment, when a small majority appeared in favour of Mr. Henry; and thereupon it was resolved, that the said Mr. Henry be appointed Colonel of the first regiment.

Mr. Henry being thus appointed to the command of the first regiment, and the other officers chosen according to the direction of the ordinance, a committee was appointed to draw up and report proper forms of commissions to be granted for the officers of the regular forces, minute battalions, and militia. This committee did not make their report till the last day of the session, when the House was very thin, and only fifty five members present. The commission reported by them was proper to be granted to the Colonel of the first regiment, began with the following preamble: "Whereas, by a resolution of the Delegates of this colony, in Convention assembled, it was determined, that you the said Patrick Henry, Esq; should be Colonel of the first regiment of regulars, and commander in chief of all the forces to be raised for the

protection and defence of this colony." This was certainly a mistake in the committee, as no determination of the Convention had appointed him commander in chief of all the forces to be raised for the defence of the colony, but only Colonel of the first regiment. Whether this mistake was attended to by the Convention when the report was made, I do not pretend to know; but, let that be as it may, these words could not give him any other command than that of commander in chief of the two regiments, and of such detachments from the minute battalions and militia as should be directed by the Convention, or Committee of Safety, to act in conjunction with them, according to the express provision of the ordinance by which they were to be raised, and the express declaration of his commission. The commission itself makes this evident, as it requires him to pay due obedience to all orders and instructions which from time to time he should receive from the Convention, or Committee of Safety appointed and empowered, during the recess of the Convention, to superintend and direct the military operations for the defence and protection of the colony; and this commission was to be held by him during the pleasure of the Convention, and no longer.

The last Convention judged it necessary to augment the two regiments to ten companies each, and to raise six new regiments for the defence of the colony, each consisting of ten companies, besides a battalion of five hundred men to be stationed at the Eastern Shore. The whole to be commanded by a Major General and two Brigadier Generals, who were to be appointed by Congress. The great expence which would necessarily be incurred if so large a force, exclusive of the minute and militia establishment, were kept up and maintained by the colony, determined the Convention to direct their Delegates at the General Congress to endeavour to have them put upon the continental establishment. In answer to this requisition the Delegates informed the Convention, that "the Congress agreed to take the six new additional battalions into continental pay, but would not take the two old ones;" and that "continental officers were to have the command of provincial officers of equal rank, whenever they might happen to act together." When this information from our Delegates in General Congress was taken under the consideration of the Convention, they directed the Committee of Safety to inform them, among other important matters, that it be earnestly recommended to the Congress, that should they adhere to their resolution of taking into continental pay no more than six battalions, to suffer the two old regiments to stand first in the arrangement; since, otherwise, the officers of those regiments would be degraded in their ranks. This requisition of the Convention arose principally from an information given them by some of their members, that the officers of the two old regiments were much dissatisfied with the resolution of the Congress for refusing to take their regiments upon the continental establishment, which would occasion them to lose their rank when acting in conjunction with continental officers.

As the Convention made no doubt but that this requisition would be complied with by the Congress, they declared, in their ordinance for raising an additional number of forces for the defence and protection of this colony, "that all commissions granted by the Committee of Safety, in pursuance of the said, or a former ordinance of Convention, to any regular officer, should be void as soon as such officer, or any other in his stead, should be appointed, or commissioned by the General Congress; and that the pay of every such officer should, from the time of such appointment, and notice thereof given to the Committee of Safety, be the same as was settled by the General Congress."

Upon the 25th of February the Committee of Safety received a packet from the Delegates in Congress, enclosing commissions for the officers of the six regiments the Congress had agreed to take upon the continental establishment, of which the old regiments were two: Those to the field-officers were completely filled up, the others for the Captains and the inferior officers were left blank, to be filled up by the Committee of Safety. Col. Henry being appointed by one of those commissions to the command of the first regiment, the Committee informed him thereof in a polite letter, and that they were ready to deliver him his commission whenever he should think proper to call for it. In consequence of this letter Col. Henry came to the Committee, and the President delivered him the commission, which, after reading, he returned to the President, and declared that he would not accept of it, but gave no reasons for his refusal, and immediately left the Committee.

Thus, Mr. printers, I have given you an honest detail of the public proceedings, so far as they relate to Col. Henry, from his first appointment to the command of the first regiment to his refusal of the continental commission, appointing him to the same command, according to the desire and resolution of the Convention; and I protest I cannot discover any thing INVIDIOUS in these proceedings, or that the least INDIGNITY has been offered to Col. Henry's honour. But I will make no reflections: I submit what I have said to the determination of the impartial public.

C A T O.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.

ON Saturday evening arrived here BARON DE WOEDLKE, formerly a GENERAL OFFICER in the Prussian service.

Some of the inhabitants of Antigua have petitioned Admiral Young to grant commissions to fit out armed vessels for the taking all American property, which it is said will be granted shortly.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in the WEST INDIES to his friend in this city, dated February 14.

"We have just heard that a brig and a sloop from some part of America, laden with lumber, are taken by one of the English cruisers close in with St. Pierre, Martinico. This conduct enraged the French General, who immediately gave orders for one of his frigates to cruise and protect every American vessel within their limits."

By Capt. Waterman from Dartmouth we learn, that Capt. Dawson in an armed brig of 18 guns (formerly the Sea Nymph of this port, but since stolen and fitted out by our enemies at Boston) came out in order to decoy our privateers, when two of them, a sloop and schooner, from Plymouth, pursued her, on which a smart engagement ensued, which lasted upwards of an hour, when the sloop's powder being expended, and night coming on, they returned to port, without any loss, except a few holes through their tails, and two or three men slightly wounded. What damage the brig received is not known, but no doubt some, as she thought it most prudent to return to her den.

We hear the French Ambassador at the British Court has declared, in case Great Britain sends any foreign troops to America, his master intends taking an active part.

David Rittenhouse, Esq; is chosen Burgess for this city, in the room of Dr. Franklin, who is appointed upon an embassy to Canada, by the Congress.

IN CONGRESS, March 4, 1776.

RESOLVED, that the restraint be taken off, which, by a resolve of the 26th of last month, was laid upon vessels loading or loading with produce for Great Britain, Ireland, or the British West Indies, in consequence of permission granted for arms and ammunition imported into these colonies. *Extract from the minutes.*

C. THOMSON, Sec'y.

March 9. RESOLVED, that no oath by way of test, be imposed upon, exacted or required of any of the inhabitants of these colonies, by any military officers. *Extract from the minutes.*

Published by order of Congress.

C. THOMSON, Sec'y.

INTELLIGENCE by the last northern mail.

LONDON, December 29.

BEFORE the provincials were in possession of Montreal, they were joined by 1000 Canadians; and so probable did it appear to General Carleton that they would become masters of Quebec, that he sent home a ship load of stores, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Americans.

The Boyne man of war, which arrived at Portsmouth last Tuesday, came express from Bolton. This ship brings very disagreeable news. Several officers are come home in her, who do not intend to return on that service again. By the above ship there is an account that several of the transports that sailed from England with provisions, stores, &c. were not arrived, and it is thought they were fallen into the hands of the provincials.

Private letters from Paris, bring advice, that two Gentlemen, who appeared to be persons of distinction, have been in that city some days; that they have often private conferences with the Ministry; and it is suspected that they are Americans, and came there to settle on terms with regard to opening a trade with France.

The regiments that are relieved by the Hanoverians are arrived at Portsmouth from Minorca and Gibraltar. Two companies of the 25th regiment are missing.

Extract of a letter from PORTSMOUTH, December 26.

"Arrived here the Elizabeth, Captain Tunc, from Quebec. She sailed from England the beginning of September, with a cargo of the following stores for General Carleton's army, viz. 10,000 stands of arms, clothing for 10,000 men, 300 barrels of gunpowder, and a large quantity of ball. On her arrival at Quebec, the Governor would not suffer the stores to be landed, but ordered the ship to sail immediately for England, lest they should fall into the hands of the provincials."

It is said that General Burgoyne, who is lately arrived, has opened the eyes of the Ministry, both with respect to the personal courage of the Americans, and the number of well disciplined troops which our armies will have to beat (them) if this war is continued.

Advice is received from Jamaica, that a number of English vessels had been seized at the island of Cuba by the Spaniards; and that a number of Spanish armed ships were cruising to intercept all provision vessels bound to Jamaica; and that it was hardly possible for any vessel to escape. This intelligence is authentic!

A letter from Portsmouth this day says, that the sailors being apprehensive that press warrants will soon be issued out to man those ships that are ordered for America, have armed themselves, and go in bodies, being determined not to be forced into the service by illegal and unconstitutional methods.

The provincials have established a court of Admiralty, with very extensive powers; and it is said they have published a proclamation, making it death for any person to hold any correspondence or communication with Great Britain.

Jan. 2. His Prussian Majesty has at length openly avowed his intention of taking all the ports of the Vistula under his immediate direction. Though the other northern powers seem to indicate as yet no desire to restrain him, such a measure must lay a foundation for future commotions.

In the House of Commons of Ireland, on Thursday, December 21, the bill to grant the old and new additional duties was read a second time.

On the question being put, that the bill be committed, Dr. Clement reported from the Committee of Comparison, that this money bill had been altered in England, by leaving out the two clauses relative to the 4000 troops allowed to be sent abroad, according to his Excellency's message; and the question passed in the negative.

Mr. Malone moved, that this bill be rejected, which was carried nem. con.

Mr. Ogle then moved, that the bill be burnt before the door of the Parliament House, by the hands of the common hangman, and that the sheriffs of Dublin be ordered to see it done.

Mr. Malone replied, the bill was returned under the great seal of England, and it would be a great indignity to it.

Mr. Robert French was against the motion: He could wish, he said, the House would act with firmness, but it should also regard its own dignity.

Mr. Ogle answered, the great seal would help to burn it; and he should never regard the great seal when it was affixed to an affront to the House.

Mr. Solicitor General said, he did not imagine any affront was intended by the alteration.

Mr. Ogle then withdrew his motion.

The Stamp bill was then read a second time, and rejected nem. con. on Dr. Clement's reporting these words, "and such commissioners and inferior officers as shall be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant," had been added in England.

Extract of a letter from GOSPORT, December 29.

"Some of the troops are marched for Petersfield and Guildford, and are to be viewed by his Majesty some time next month."

In the Liberty, Thompson, which arrived on Sunday last night from Quebec, was brought over one of the American rifle-men, who was taken prisoner. He is committed to the Bridewell at Bristol, till further orders.

By a letter from Corke, dated December 23, we are informed, that the Marquis of Rockingham transport, which sailed from Portsmouth, with the 32d regiment on board, was wrecked between Corke and Kinsale the twenty second, when Lieutenant Marsh, Ensign Sandiman, the Captain of the ship, all the crew, except four, with all the woman and children, and upwards of 100 soldiers, were drowned.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 20.

ON Thursday night a party of men took a corporal and two privates prisoners, as they were going to relieve the sentries on Bolton neck.

March 6. We are informed that 600 Georgian troops had marched for St. Augustine, to reduce that important place to the obedience of the United Colonies.

A few days since, the Yankee Hero sent into Newbury Port another prize, a fine brig, of about 200 tons burthen, laden with coal, cheese, &c. bound from Whitehaven, for the use of the ministerial butchers, under the command of General Howe, Governor of Bolton. This is the fifth prize out of eight which failed from the above port, and we are in hopes of giving a good account of the three remaining.

NEW LONDON, March 1.

WE hear that about 150 cannon, of various sizes, have been taken from Fort George, in New York, and that part of the fort next to the city is demolished.

Numbers of cannon are mounted on different wharfs in that city.

We learn that all the cannon near Kingsbridge, which had been spiked, are now cleared, and fit for use.

NEW YORK, March 14.

WE have undoubted authority to assure the public, that a ship belonging to Messrs. Franklins, loaded with salt, some time ago taken by the men of war here, and sent for Bolton, was on Wednesday last cast away on the rocks on Montauk Point, at the east end of Long Island; the vessel is entirely bilged, and the

fall all run out. The people had great difficulty to save their lives, some of them being much bruised when taken out of the water. There were fourteen men and an officer belonging to the Asia on board, who were all made prisoners, and on Monday they set off with a strong guard for this city, and may be expected here in a day or two. The officer is named Smith, and said to have been very active the night the Asia fired on the town; he behaved with great intrepidity, and ordered Col. Mulford to provide a coach to carry him on board his ship.

The seven regiments from Corke for Virginia, it is said, failed the time the packet did, under convoy of twelve frigates.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.

INTELLIGENCE is received from the camp at Cambridge, that a cannonading and bombardment had begun on the night of Saturday the second instant, and continued the two following nights; during which time a vast number of shot and shells were thrown into the town, under the cover of which the General possessed himself of the heights of Dorchester. On the evening of this on Thursday morning, they were in the greatest confusion, hurry, and bustle, and embarked their troops in order to attack us before we had made our lodgments; but the violent storm which came on that day, prevented them from receiving, and us from the honour of giving them a good drubbing. Our troops are now forming a battery on Nook's hill, which commands the south of Bolton, and to which their shipping lie much exposed.

General Howe in his great tenderness to preserve the town of Bolton from destruction, has, by a flag of truce sent out by the selectmen, asked permission to embark his troops, and sail without molestation. This permission it is possible he may obtain, on condition that he leaves his whole artillery, and military stores behind him. It is supposed that General Howe intends to remove his quarters to the city of New York; and it is hoped that every proper measure will be taken for his reception.

Extract of a letter from New York, March 13.

"To day an express arrived from the eastward, to night the post. My advices are, that on the night of the 2d instant (Saturday) we threw three bombs into Bolton from Letchmore's Point, the enemy returned a number. Two seven inch, ten inch mortar, and the Congress, burst; the latter after firing twice or thrice. Two or three bombs thrown in from Roxbury, and two 24 pounders fired, nothing in return. Monday 4th, at night, took possession of Dorchester with 2000 men, under General Thomas, and 300 carts; before morning had an astonishing work completed on the top of each of the two greatest heights; some of the carts made 3 trips, others two, without interruption; the night amazingly favourable—three of our men killed—firing on both sides. The two hills we have taken possession of command the front of Bolton and fourth side of the harbour. At noon (the 5th) the enemy made a weak ineffectual fire of two hours. In the evening they embarked about 2000 men in 5 transports, and sent them down towards the castle; a floating battery was also towed down; before they reached the castle the wind blew up fresh at south, and forced three of the transports ashore on Governor's island, where they lay all night. The 6th all quiet. In the evening many soldiers were landed from the transports in front of the town. The selectmen of Bolton, or some of the principal inhabitants, apprehending Howe was about to embark, desired him not to destroy the town upon his leaving it. He told them he would not if General Washington would not disturb them in their embarkation; they desired leave to go out with a flag to tell him so; granted—don't hear that he made any promise, and I do not suppose he will, for it is undoubtedly a trick of Howe's, in order to get away his cannon and stores as well as men. A letter to our Congress, I am informed, intimates that General Washington apprehends the enemy will decamp and flee for this city—Our works are going on, and if they come hope we will be ready for them."

Extract of a letter from CAMBRIDGE, March 9.

"Capt. Manly has taken another transport, 400 tons burthen, laden with peas, potatoes, pork, four grout, 10 packages of medicine, 6 carriage guns, 4 swivels, 3 barrels of powder, &c. and carried her into Newbury."

Extract of a letter from ST. EUSTATIA, Feb. 20.

"Orders are arrived in the English islands since a few days, to seize all American vessels found in any of their ports, without respect to persons, so that the belongs to America; and it is thought there will be privateers fitted out of the English islands against the Americans very soon; and that they intend to establish a Court of Exchequer in the islands, to oblige every person to swear that they have no property in their hands belonging to the Americans; if they have, it will be certainly seized. I have just now heard, that one of the men of war has seized on one Capt. Gibbs, in a sloop at St. Kitt's, belonging to Mr. Cruger, of Bristol, because the came from New York, and carried her to Antigua, where it is thought both her and the cargo will be condemned."

"February 23. I am informed this morning, that seven sail of American vessels have been carried into Antigua since a day or two. I am surprised how they can be sending out vessels at this time. I cannot think it would be safe to send out even bills on London, for if they should be taken, it would shew where the American property was in England, which certainly would be seized."

WILLIAMSBURG, March 30.

WE have certain intelligence, by express, that on the 2d instant the American fleet, commanded by Admiral Hopkins, put into the island of Providence, and took possession of 280 pieces of cannon from 6 to 18 pounders, and a large quantity of ball and other warlike stores, which they found in the town and fortification of Nassau; but the Governor being advised of their approach, had secured all the powder except 17 barrels, by sending it off in the night. The Admiral ordered the Governor and Council, the Collector of the Customs, and the Judge of the Supreme Court, to be confined to their houses till the stores should be got in; but suffered no injury to be offered to the persons or property of any of the inhabitants. It was imagined the fleet would be ready to sail in two or three days.

Yesterday afternoon came to town General LEE, to take command of the Virginia troops, accompanied by Morris and Orway Byrd, Esquires, Aids de Camp to the General.

Two excellent field-pieces arrived last Tuesday, from Philadelphia.

A packet arrived at New York on the 10th instant, from Falmouth, with a very large mail; but the letters and papers are detained on board his Majesty's ship Asia. The packet had nine weeks passage. Col. Ethan Allen, and 33 other unfortunate persons, taken prisoners in Canada, were confined in irons in the castle at Falmouth, and from thence taken out and put on board the Solbay frigate, which sailed the 7th of January for Ireland, to take on board troops for America.

Messieurs DIXON & HUNTER,

I AM informed that a report has gone abroad much to the prejudice of Capt. Gibson's company of regulars, whereof I have the honour to be first Lieutenant, and at present command (the Captain being absent) respecting what happened betwixt Col. Hugh Mercer, of the third battalion, and them. Therefore I think it my duty to clear up their characters, and am of opinion

that subjoining of General Howe's orders, given the 17th of March, will be thought sufficient for that purpose.

WILLIAM LINN.

HEAD QUARTERS, March 17, 1776.

General Orders.

COL. Mercer, sensible that he exceeded the line of duty in his treatment of Capt. Gibson's company, has requested the commanding officer to declare, in orders, that he had no personal intention in any thing he did, and in this public manner desires to acknowledge he was wrong, and assures the company he is sorry for what happened. The commanding officer is of opinion that this officer-like acknowledgment of the Colonel's ought to be satisfactory to the company.

Advertisements.

ROSEGILL, March 16, 1776.

KING HEROD

STANDS here, and will cover Mares the ensuing Season at the usual Price, 4l. each Mare. He is in high Order; great Care will be taken of the Mares, but should any stray away, and be lost, they will not be answered for.

TO BE SOLD

To the highest Bidders, on Thursday the 4th of APRIL, at the late Dwelling-House of WILLIAM RUFFIN, deceased, in SURRY County.

ALL the Household and Kitchen Furniture. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed for all Sums above five Pounds, upon giving Bond and approved Security; the Bonds to carry Interest from the Date if not punctually discharged. At the same Time will be sold about 200lb. of BACON, two or three Barrels of BRANDY, and six or eight Barrels of CIDER, for Cash, or short Credit.

JOHN RUFFIN, }
JOHN H. COCKE, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE NEGRO MAN

About 25 Years of Age, who is a good Hostler, Gardener, and House Servant. Inquire of the Printers.

To be RENTED till the 1st of September next,

THE Houses at Aylett's Warehouse, now occupied by the Subscriber, consisting of a very commodious Store House, a Counting-House, Lumber House, and Stable, with a large Pasture, several Acres of which are sowed in Wheat, under a good Fence. For Terms apply to Messrs. Dixon and Hunter, or to JAMES GOVAN.

ABOUT the 3d of November 1774 I

passed four Bonds to Thomas Appelbury and John Lytle, both of Albemarle County, of thirty Pounds each, for a certain Tract of LAND; the first Bond due the 25th of December 1775, the second the 25th of December 1776, the third the 25th of December 1777, and the fourth and last the 25th of December 1778. But as they have not complied with their Contract, I am determined not to pay the said Bonds, and accordingly forewarn all Persons against taking Assignments of the same.

DANIEL LIGHTFOOT.

MARCH 26, 1776.

THE Subscribers to the Fund for Relief of Clergymen's Widows and Orphans are to meet on Saturday the 11th of May next. Their Officers for the present Year are the Rev. Messrs. Adam Smyth, Thomas Feild, William Harrison, Alexander White, Henry Skyring, and Samuel Kling, Trustees; the Rev. Thomas Davies Morning, and the Rev. Samuel Sheild Afternoon Preacher; and the Rev. John Camm Treasurer.

By Order.

JACOB BRUCE, Clerk.

MANCHESTER, March 20, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

soon. PETER SHIRREFF.

FALMOUTH, March 10, 1776.

I intend for SCOTLAND

immediately. (2) WALTER BUCHANAN.

PETERSBURG, March 21, 1776.

We intend to leave the Colo-

ny soon. WILLIAM KENNEDY.

JAMES BROWN.

AYLETT's, King William, March 21, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. (1) JOHN M'NAIR.

LOUISA, March 18, 1776.

RUN away from the Subscriber, on the

16th Instant, a likely Negro Fellow named JACOB, who is about 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, 30 Years old, square and well made, is very black, and has a down Look; had on, and took with him, a coarse blue Cloth great Coat, a fine brown mixed coloured Broadcloth Body Coat, double-breasted scarlet Cloth Waistcoat, a Pair of very good Buckskin Breeches, knit Yarn Stockings, very good Hat and Shoes, and also several Shirts of white and brown Linen, and some Money. He was born in Pennsylvania, bred a Farmer, pretends to great Skill in Farriery, speaks in the Scotch-Irish Dialect, and in Conversation frequently uses the Words moreover and likewise; and as he can read and write, will probably forge a Pass. Whoever takes up said Slave, and secures him so that his Master may get him again, shall have 40s. if taken in Louisa, Albemarle, or Orange; if in any other County in the Colony 5l. and if taken out of the Colony 10l. paid by DAVID HOOPS.

TAKEN up, in Lunenburg, thirteen HOGS, about two Years old, marked with a Crop in each Ear, an Underkeel in the left, and an Overkeel in the right; they are spotted black, white, and blue. Posted, and appraised to 6l. 10s.

WILLIAM BARRY.

TAKEN up, in Hanover County, seven SHEEP, namely, a black Ewe, marked with a Crop in the left Ear, and a Crop and Slit in the right; a white Ewe, with a Crop and Swallowfork in the left Ear, and a Crop in the right. These Ewes came to my Plantation the Summer before last, each with an unmarked Lamb, and the other three have been raised from them since. Posted, and appraised to 2l. 10s.

JOHN AUSTIN.

POETS CORNER.

As ADDRESS to an IRONMONGER, on his Birthday.

OH, Lockman! may thy angel true
Thy chain of life extend,
And add a thousand links thereto;
So prays thy merry friend.
And may'st thou neither rust nor stain,
Nor canker ever feel;
With heart as soft as silken skein,
Thy ribs be ribs of steel.
Loud as a cannon through the land,
May thy good name resound;
And the strong hammer of thy hand
Thy enemies confound.
Aided by thee, my verses flow,
Their tinkle owe to thee;
As iron sharp'neth iron, so
Thy friendship sharp'neth me.
Keen be thy fence, like sword that's try'd,
Thy wit like point of prong,
Thy judgment, like a saw, divide
The right side from the wrong.
Firm as an anvil may'st thou bear
The strokes of ev'ry clime;
And, like a harden'd file, still wear
The teeth of envious time.
Round in thyself, like polish'd ball,
Shine always smooth and bright;
When other ironmongers fall,
May'st thou stand bolt upright.
And when life's forge will work no more,
Fire gone, and metal cold,
Alchemist death, at touch, thy ore
Shall all transmute to gold.
While plough shall turn the fertile mould,
While needle seek the pole,
While fetters, locks, and bars shall hold,
Thy love shall nail my soul.

Just come to Hand, and to be SOLD at this
PRINTING-OFFICE,

A large and exact VIEW of the late
BATTLE at CHARLESTOWN,
Elegantly coloured, Price one Dollar.
Also an excellent MAP of

The present SEAT of CIVIL WAR,
Taken by an able Draughtsman who was on the Spot at the late
Engagement. Price one Dollar.

The noted swift Horse

TRISTRAM SHANDY,

NOW in full Health and Vigour, stands at *Beverly Plain*,
in the lower End of *Caroline County*, and will cover Mares
this Season at 50s. Good Pasturage gratis, and great Care will
be taken of the Mares; but I will not be answerable for any that
may get away. TRISTRAM SHANDY was got by *Morton's*
TRAVELLER, his Dam by *JANUS*, out of a fine *English Mare*.
4|| JAMES UPSHAW.

FEARNOUGHT

STANDS at *Hick's Ford*, in *Brunswick County*, to cover at
50s. ready Money for a single Leap, or 61. the Season, pay-
able in *October* next. Good Pasturage, and Entertainment for
Gentlemen's Servants, gratis; but I will not be liable for any
Mares that may get away, or be stolen.
W. EDWARDS.

The celebrated high bred Horse

YOUNG FEARNOUGHT,

WILL stand at my Stable the ensuing Season, and cover
Mares at 20s. the Leap, or 31. Leap and Trial. The
Pedigree of this Horse is so well known as to make a Description
needless. His Figure, together with the Size and Form of his
Colts, are such as render him, in the Esteem of the best Judges,
differently one of the best covering Horses in *America*. He is a
fine Chestnut Sorrel, and full sized. Good Pasturage will be
furnished for Mares, and great Care taken of them, but I will
not be answerable for Accidents. Those Gentlemen who send
Mares will be good enough to send the Money, or their Notes of
Hand payable on Demand.
CUMBERLAND, March 1, 1776. WILLIAM GAY.

The beautiful high blooded bay Horse

LAUREL

STANDS at my Plantation in the upper End of *Caroline Coun-*
ty, and will cover Mares the ensuing Season at the very low
Price of 10s. the single Leap, 20s. the Season, or 35s. Enfranchise.
MICHAEL YATES.

LAUREL was got by OLD FEARNOUGHT, his Dam by
the same Horse; his Grandam was a fine blooded Mare; he was
bred by *George Bayler*, Esquire, and is esteemed equal to any
Horse in the Colony. I have Pasturage for the Mares under a
good Fence, gratis; but I will not be answerable for Escapes,
or any Accidents whatever.
2||

The BRIG HELENA,

ROGER STUART Master,

NOW lying off *Portsmouth*, Burthen 360 Hogheads of To-
bacco, a prime Sailer, almost new, and well calculated for
Passengers, will sail for *Glasgow*, or any Port in *Britain*, in the
Month of *April*, with Passengers, if forty can be engaged before
the 10th, at twelve Guineas each, and find their own Bedding
and Provisions.
2

LOUDOUN, March 15, 1776.

ALL those indebted to Mr. ANDREW
LEITCH, Merchant in *Dumfries*, for Dealings in the Store,
are hereby desired to make Payment to the Subscriber, and to
take Notice, that no other Person has any Right to grant Dis-
charges for the same.
HUGH STEUART.

The said *Steuart* also gives Notice, that he is no Way con-
nected in Trade with said *Leitch*.

BLANDFORD, March 12, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony
THOMAS CRAUFURD.

ON my Journey from WILLIAMSBURG,
through *Cobham*, over *Hall's Bridge*, in *Sussex County*, I
lost a small MOROCCO LEATHER POCKET BOOK, with
Afs Skin Leaves, containing the following Paper Bills, as well
as I can remember, viz. One or two of 121. three of 8, one of
5, one of 3, one of 2, six or seven of 1, and a few small Bills;
also some Orders, and a Letter directed to *Thomas Newton*, Jun-
Esquire. Whoever will deliver the above to *Capt. Arthur Sinclair*
at *Cobham*, to the Printers hereof, or the Subscriber at *Warwick*,
shall be handsomely rewarded.
CHARLES THOMAS.

TO BE SOLD

At BLANDFORD, on MONDAY the 8th of APRIL next, to the
highest Bidders,

THREE very valuable Negro Fellows,
one of whom is a very good Ship Carpenter; also two
SCHOONER FLATS, one 85, the other 70 Hogheads Bur-
then. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchasers
giving Bond, with approved Security, to
THOMAS CRAUFURD.
JOSHUA POYTHRESS, Jun.

PORTSMOUTH, February 26, 1776.

WHEN I published my Intention of
leaving this Colony, in the *Norfolk Gazette*, last August,
I intended that *Alexander Roxburgh* should conduct the Business
of the Concern of *Cuming, Warwick*, and Co. during my Ab-
sence; but finding he cannot obtain Liberty to come here to take
Charge of the Company's Affairs, and that my Absence is im-
mediately necessary, I am under the disagreeable Necessity of pre-
venting *Anthony Roxburgh* from leaving the Country, as he in-
tended and wished, that he may, in my Absence, conduct and
transact the Business of the said Concern; for which Purpose I
have fully empowered him, as well as *Alexander Roxburgh*, to
act for the Concern in every Respect as I myself could; and of
which I hereby request all Persons concerned to take Notice.
ANTHONY WARWICK.

LOST, in or near YORK Town,

A GOLD WATCH,

with Gold Hands, the Maker's Name *Delander*; the runs on a
Diamond, and had to her a Lady's Steel Chain, with a Seal of
Virginia Stone set in Gold, ornamented with a Coat of Arms.----
Whoever delivers it to the Printers shall be genteelly rewarded.

OSCAR,

A BEAUTIFUL Sorrel, 5 Feet 3 Inches high (got by YOUNG
SNIP, his Dam by Lord *Morton's ARABIAN*, his Grand-
dam by OLD CRAB, his Great Grandam by the BALD GALLO-
WAY, his Great Great Grandam by *Darley's ARABIAN*, out
of BAY BOLTON's Dam) and in high Perfection, stands this
Year to cover Mares at Mr. *Alexander Shaw's* Plantation on
Monk's Neck, about 8 Miles above *Petersburg*, in *Dinwiddie*
County, where there are between 3 and 400 Acres of as fine Pa-
sture as any in the lower Parts of the Colony, great Part of it
being exceeding fine Meadow, where Mares that come by the
Season will be taken great Care of, but I will not be answerable
for any that may escape. Gentlemen who send Mares may rely
on their being returned in good Order. A Pistole ready Money,
or a Guinea if booked, for the single Leap, or three Pistoles by
the Season.
NEILL BUCHANAN, Junior.

LOST, the 5th Instant, in *Williamsburg*,
out of a Gentleman's Pocket, 100 SLIPS of the new PIS-
TEREEN BILLS. A Reward of 51. will be given to any Per-
son who delivers the above to *Capt. Charles Fleming* of the 7th
Regiment, or the Printers of this Paper.
||

AMELIA, March 10, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony
foon. || GEORGE WRIGHT.

BLANDFORD, March 20, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony
foon. 2|| JAMES CRANSTONE.

RUN away, on the 7th of February last,
a young Negro Fellow named QUASH. He is rather of
the yellow Complexion, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, about 21
Years old, of the Middle Size, has a Scar near the Crown of his
Head, occasioned by a Scald when young, and a down Look
when spoken to. He had on, when he went away, a Cotton
Shirt, his Jacket, Breeches, and Stockings of blue Wool and
Cotton mixed, a Pair of coarse *Virginia Shoes*, and an old Hat.
I understand he has been lately seen lurking in and about *Willi-*
amsburg. Whoever apprehends the said Slave, and secures him
in any public Gaol, giving me immediate Notice thereof, shall
have 20s. Reward, or if delivered to me in *Gloucester County*, 40s.
2|| SAMUEL CARY.

HANOVER Town, March 14, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony
foon. || MALCOLM HART.

RUN away from the Vineyard, a little
below *Williamsburg*, a Negro Man named SAUNDY, 5
Feet 6 Inches high, about 27 Years old, knock kneed; had on,
when he went away, a dark red *Newmarket Coat*. I have been
informed he is lurking about *Williamsburg*. Whoever brings him
to me shall have 15s. Reward, besides what the law allows.
|| ANDREW ESTAVE.

The beautiful high bred chestnut Horse

DAMON,

FULL 5 Feet 5 Inches high, and well proportioned, now rising
8 Years old, and in the highest Perfection, stands at my
Plantation in *Gloucester County*, and will cover Mares at 41. the
Season, or 30s. the Leap. The Gentlemen who send Mares to
him must send the Money, or promissory Notes payable on De-
mand; otherwise they will not be received. I have very fine
Pastures for the Mares, and will have great Care taken of them,
but will not be liable for any that may stray away.
NORTH River, 2 6 MANN PAGE, Junior.
GLOUCESTER County. 3

PORT ROYAL, March 10, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony
foon. || MACLAURIN GILLIES.

COMMITTED to Effex Gaol, a Negro
Man who says his Name is JAMES, and that he belongs
to Mr. *James Watson* of *Louisia County*. The Owner is desired
to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.
|| ALICE EMERSON, Gaoler.

CYPHAX

STANDS at the Subscriber's Plantation in *James City*, and
covers Mares at ten Shillings the Leap, twenty five Shillings
the Season, and forty Shillings to ensure a Foal. He is just rising
eight Years old, a beautiful Bay, fifteen Hands and an Inch
high. He was got by the noted old Horse *JANUS*, out of an
imported Mare. Good Pasturage gratis, but I will not be an-
swerable for any Mares that may get away or die.
5|| JOHN WALKER.

LOUISA, March 5, 1776.

We intend to leave the Co-
lony. JAMES MARSHALL.
JAMES M'CAKIE.

ECLIPSE

STANDS at my Stable in *Cumberland*
County, and will cover Mares at 20s. the Leap, or 51. the
Season. Good Pasturage gratis, but I will not be liable for
Escapes. Notes on Demand will be required where the Money
is not paid when the Mares are taken away.
4|| JOHN HARRIS.

ECLIPSE is a beautiful Bay, well marked, and full 15
Hands 3 Inches high; he was bred by the late Col. *John Bayler*,
and was got by his Horse *FEARNOUGHT*, upon an imported
Mare which was got by *SHAKESPEAR*, one of the first Stud
Horses in *England*.

GODOLPHIN,

A BEAUTIFUL bright Bay, high
blooded, about 6 Years old, and in
great Perfection, stands at Mr. *John Baird's*
Plantation in *Prince George County*, near
Blandford, to cover Mares the ensuing Sea-
son, at a Guinea the Leap ready Money, or
51. by the Season payable in *October 1777*,
but may be discharged by the Payment of
31. in *December* next, or 41. in *May* fol-
lowing. The Number of Mares put to
Godolphin, since he has been allowed to
cover, has gained him such Reputation;
as well for the Certainty of his getting
Colts, as for their Size and Beauty, that
a further Description of him is needless.--
I have procured two fine large Pastures,
under excellent Fences, and the greatest
Care will be taken of the Mares; but I will
run no Risk.
8|| THOMAS FEILD.

ROCKINGHAM,

A FINE bay Horse, 16 Hands high, and well proportioned,
will stand at *Capt. William Denfon's* on *Cypress Creek*, in the
lower End of *Bute County*, to cover Mares at 31. the Season, or
30s. the Leap, *Virginia Money*. If Gentlemen will pay by the
first of *October*, I will take 40s. the Season, and 20s. the Leap.
Capt. Denfon has good Pasturage for the Mares, and good Enter-
tainment for Gentlemen gratis, and will use his utmost Endeav-
ours to prevent any Mares getting away; but I will not be liable
for any that may get away.
JOHN WILLIS.

ROCKINGHAM was got by PARTNER, upon an imported
Mare belonging to Colonel *Thomas Nelson*, called BLOSSOM.
PARTNER was got by the old *English Horse* TRAVELLER, upon
the imported running Mare SELIMA. BLOSSOM was got by old
SLOE, a famous King's Plate Horse; her Dam was a Mare be-
longing to Lord *Rockingham*, that won the King's Plate of a Hun-
dred Guineas for five Years old Mares at *Hambleton*, in *Yorkshire*,
and was got by *REGULUS*, the Sire of *FEARNOUGHT*. (11)

TO BE SOLD,

THE PLANTATION where I now live, containing 320
Acres of Land, situated about three Miles above *Petersburg*,
whereon is a large new Brick Dwelling-House 54 Feet by 32,
with four Rooms and a flush Passage below Stairs, and five Rooms
above, very commodiously contrived, and the Building well ex-
ecuted; a Brick Kitchen 32 Feet by 16, two Rooms below and
two above Stairs, with all other necessary Offices in good Repair,
and several Orchards of the best Kinds of Fruit Trees. This Seat
being well known, I think a more accurate Description unneces-
sary. The Time of Payment will be made easy to the Purchaser,
and the Terms known by applying to Mr. *Thomas Ruffin*, or
|| ROBERT NEWSUM.

The noted Horse

OLD PARTNER,

As VIGOROUS as ever he was,

WILL cover Mares this Season, at my House in *Dinwiddie*,
about 16 Miles from *Petersburg*, on the main Road from
thence to *Halifax Town*, at the low Prices (having considered the
Scarcity of Money) of THREE POUNDS the Season, and
TWENTY SHILLINGS the Leap; the Leap Money to be in
Hand; if booked, THIRTY SHILLINGS. Those whom I
know to be careful may have the Pregnancy of their Mares en-
sured for SIX POUNDS. Excellent Pasturage, under very strong
Fences, and Entertainment for Servants attending Mares, gratis.
The utmost Attention will be paid the Mares; but I cannot be
liable for Escapes and Thefts.
4
ROWANTY, March 1776. ROBERT SKIPWITH.

MANCHESTER, March 11, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony
immediately. || JOHN CUNINGHAME.

